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FTA news

FOOD, TOBACCO, AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA—CIO

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Red-Baiting—The Bosses Best Friend

Best friend and ally the bosses ever had is being trotted out all over the U. S. these days in the drive to bust up unions, prev[ent] organization, increase the [cost] living and drive down the [work]ers' share of the goods and s[er]ices they produce.

This best friend is red baitin[g]. Invented generations ago, brough[t] to a high art by Adolf Hitler, the cry "communist" has been used and is being used in every situation where the exploiters seek to fasten their grip still more firmly on the people they exploit.

The bosses use it all the time, as every unionist knows. Better still, from their point of view, they get their stooges in the AFL and other organizations to use it against the CIO.

Thus, we find the AFL Teamsters, working for the California Processors and Growers, screaming "communist" at the FTA. Why? Because FTA is working to organize the California cannery workers, working to bring them the benefits and protection of CIO.

Over on the east coast, the AFL Cannery Workers, working for the Campbell Soup Company, scream "communist plot" at the FTA. Why? Because FTA has organized Campbell workers, has won 18.5c in wage increases for them, is now defending Campbell workers against a union-busting, wage-cutting drive sparked by [Camp]bell's [the] cannery workers work for 25c an hour less than FTA demands. In Campbell's, the AFL proposes to knock down cannery wages from the FTA level of $1.04 an hour to 65c.

That's the cold economics behind the cry of "communism" as it is directed against militant unions that fight for the workers.

The same trick is pulled in other union struggles. Down in Winston-Salem, N. C., FTA Local 22 had to fight red baiting in its political action campaign to return a liberal to Congress.

A'l over the country, workers and consumers have to fight red baiting in their campaign against profiteering, in their struggle for effective prive control.

Scratch a red baiter and you'll find a company stooge—witting or unwitting. Scratch a red baiter and you'll also find a crook. Take the Honorable Andrew J. May, Congressman from Kentucky, for example.

May, currently involved in war graft scandals, was one of the leading red baiters, and union baiters, in Congress. Look at him now—hooked up in a dozen shady deals with war profiteers.

Or take Hitler—and look what happened to him.

Think about this the next time somebody screams "red" at FTA, or CIO, or any other organization that fights for the people, not against them.

...nions' sup- ...feeling against ... Because the bosses hope ...d baiting will pay off, in cold cash. Out in California, the AFL Teamsters propose to let ...work-

Vote The Assessment

The best answer you can make to red-baiting and other attacks on your union and your living standards is to build a stronger FTA.

Building a stronger FTA means money. Money to pay the expenses of your union, money to put new organizers in the field, money to get on with the job FTA has begun so well.

FTA locals throughout the nation are voting on the $3.00 assessment now. See that your local votes YES. See that your local secures 100% collection after the vote. See that your local rushes the assessment to the International Office.

Give ourselves the muscle to finish the job!

Find Campbell's In Anti-FTA Stew

Campbell's Soup and the AFL were caught cooking up an anti-FTA stew this week, and the smell from the company union pot is not a pretty one.

In fact, the smell is so nauseating that Campbell workers in Local 80, Camden, and 194, Chicago, are holding their noses until the tomato season gets under way. After that, in the words of FTA leaders, "responsibility for any stoppages that Campbell's may provoke will clearly be on their shoulders."

Here's the pitch. Last month, Campbell's personnel director, James A. Heap, got together with the AFL's Cannery fuehrer Leon Schachter and H. L. Mit[chell] to work a [scheme] itself [in] confessed plot to disrupt the FTA-CIO.

The scheme was to bring about 300 forced AFL workers into Campbell's Salisbury, Md. plant for the tomato pack, later sneak them into the Chicago and Camden plants to do an inside job on FTA.

Mitchell's outfit was to do the recruiting, Schachter was to get the initiations (presumably splitting them) and dues of the workers, and the workers were to get 65c an hour—considerably less that the average FTA rate of $1.04. In addition, the company had its own little kickback—$8.90 a week from each worker for board.

The workers were to be led to the Salisbury concentration camp by Buford Posey, of Mitchell's "union"—but the plot was too sickening for Posey, who swore in affidavits now in FTA's possession:

"Mitchell said that the Cannery Workers (AFL) had $5,000,000 in their treasury. Mr. Schachter said: 'Yes, I have that much and I'm going to use it to break the FTA. And the company is cooperating with me.'

Just to clinch this, Posey said in the same affidavit:

"Later, and again in confidence, Heap said that the company was going to work with Schachter and that they planned to move into Chicago first and then into New Jersey."

Roundly denouncing this plot against the living standards of FTA workers and against food production, FTA President Donald Hendersen told the press:

"Campbell's and the AFL are [in] a [plot] to smash the CIO. They're in a plot to bring on a shutdown at the height of the tomato canning season.

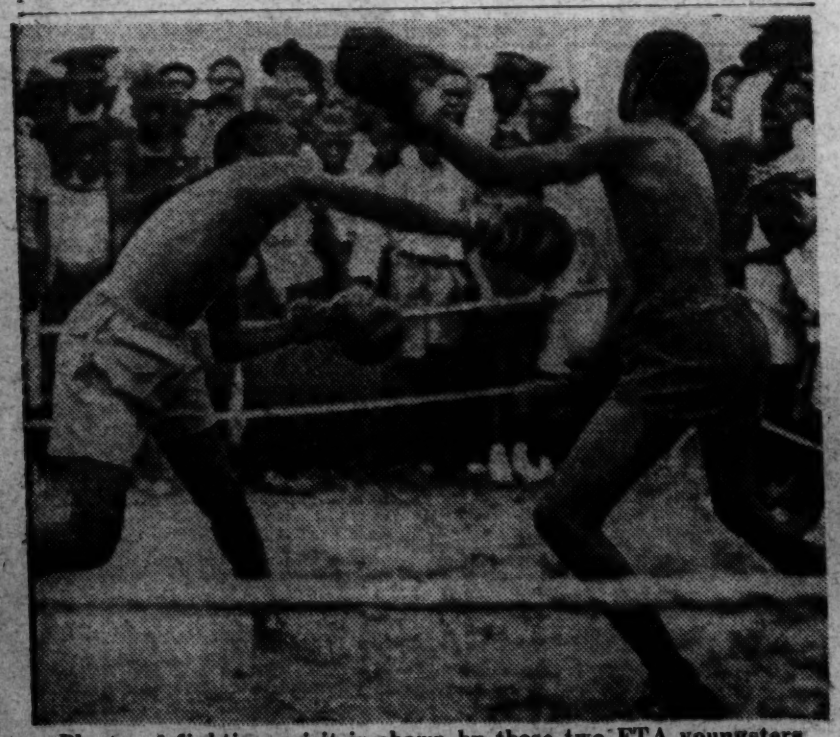
"They're in a plot to smash the CIO unions in their plants. They don't care a damn if the tomatoes rot in the fields. Campbell's doesn't care because it gets huge excess profits tax refunds from the government, and the AFL is blinded by hatred of the CIO."

Following this exposure of their anti-union aims, Campbell's management through Vice-President J. W. Hoerle sought to take a mean and petty revenge on the union that had caught them red-handed. Wrapping himself in a pious cloak of "sanctity of contract," Hoerle announced that Campbell's would not pay an agreed-upon back wage award.

This of course was a flat viola-

(Continued on Page 3)

Here's part of the crowd of FTA Local 22 members at their July 4 picnic in Winston-Salem, N. C. Better than 3,000 turned out to watch the CIO Tigers (below) play ball, to see the boxing bouts (below, left) and other sports events. Here they're listening to the editor of FTA News make a speech. Local 22 is currently negotiating with R. J. Reynolds for raises and other gains.



Plenty of fighting spirit is shown by these two FTA youngsters at Local 22's July 4 picnic. The kids have got what it takes—and their parents have what it takes to fight it out with R. J. Reynolds for wage increases now in negotiation.

(See story, Page 4)

Here's the CIO Tigers, FTA Local 22's hard-hitting baseball team that played on Winston-Salem's July 4. Left to right, seated: Henry Boling, Ira Jackson, Wade Edwards, Daniel Thompson, James Pearson. Second row: Leon Edwards, James Scales, Allexander Woods, Brooks Wellman, Andrew Wright, Herbert Wallace, James Simpson, Evander Rogers. Back row: Jessie Hunt, George Edwards, Jerry Kinzer.

Senators Speak Against Rider

This is what some of the Senators said this week in rejecting for the second time the Elliott rider to HR 6739. The rider, which would have cut off close to 1,000,000 food processing workers from the protection of the Wagner Act, now goes back to the House for a third vote.

Watch your daily papers; wire your Congressman and your two Senators to vote against the Elliott rider and to pass HR 6739 without riders of any kind.

Senator Murdock (D., Utah) Mr. President, by the adoption of the Elliott amendment, Congress will again be resorting to the practice which in my opinion is being resorted to all too frequently, of legislating by a legislative rider on an appropriation bill. The House of Representatives, by its rules, condemns the practice and the Senate by its rules forbids the practice of legislating by attaching riders to appropriation bills . . .

Mr. President, when the only remedy that a group of labor has under the laws of the country is taken away from them, what is the result? They are left with only one alternative, and that is to strike in order to get a hearing or redress of their grievances.

I ask Senators if they want to bring about such a condition as that? I ask Senators if they desire to tell that group of laborers that they have no remedy; that they cannot go to the National Labor Relations Board; that they cannot assert their rights under the National Labor Relations Act, and that their only alternative is to strike? I ask Senators if they believe the Congress of the United States should take the position of denying legitimate rights to that group of labor which under the decisions of the United States courts, under law we have enacted, they have been held entitled to? Do we want to take those rights away from them? . . .

Senator LaFollette (Prog., Wis.) When I was chairman of the so-called Civil Liberties Committee we conducted investigations in California concerning strikes in some of the packing sheds. The record will show that they are among the most bitter and violent cases of that character on which the committee held hearings.

I believe that, from the standpoint of production of important foodstuffs and their packing and distribution, if the Senate takes this action it will be moving in the direction of returning to the chaotic and bitter controversies which took place before these employes had the protection of the National Labor Relations Act, and before they arrived at collective bargaining agreements with their employers . . .

Senator Aiken (R., Vt.) Is it not true that under this amendment, if a corporation employs 1,000 workers and 950 of them are union members, and it also employs 50 bona fide agricultural workers, the entire 1,000 employes are deprived of their right to collective bargaining, which is now guaranteed under the law?

Senator Murdock. Under the language of the rider, that very thing would take place and the able Senator, who is always keenly alert in the protection of people needing our protection, has pointed out the most vicious aspect of this rider.

Senator Aiken. It would be necessary for the employer of 500 or a thousand workers to employ only five agricultural workers in the group in order to deprive all the workers of the rights which they now hold . . .

It seems to me that we have not had anything before us during this session that would be more sure to guarantee a series of strikes in an important industry than the rider which we are asked to pass upon today . . .

Senator Chavez (D., N.M.) If we are to place the Elliott amendment in effect by the action of the Senate, we might as well get back to sweatshops, because in the areas where these plants are located the working conditions are such that that class of workers would have no protection whatsoever. [illegible] Utah has [illegible] policy of the Committee on Appropriations not to attach legislative riders to appropriation bills, but to act only on appropriations. Why should the Senate reverse its position now and pick on this poor group of workers who need help?

Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.) Now those who oppose labor take this back-door method of approach, after the proposal has been defeated in the Senate and in the House. Those who favor this amendment have tried to add it to appropriation bills after it has been defeated in the Senate and in the House . . .

In my opinion, it is high time that the Senate told those who are attempting this maneuver that appropriation bills are not to be used as a back-door method of striking at labor.

FROM WASHINGTON

FTA Shows Way To Victory

By C. W. FOWLER, Editor and Publicity Director

FTA-CIO won a tremendous victory when the Senate last week rejected the Elliot rider to the Wagner Act by a vote of 53 to 23. (See BULLETIN below.)

The vote came when the Senate refused to retreat from its earlier rejection of the anti-FTA rider despite a House vote for it.

As the situation stands now, the issue is still deadlocked, with the Senate sending the bill (HR 6739) containing the rider back to the House again.

The issue isn't settled by any means. Anti-union forces in the House are strong. They are determined to get labor by any means that comes to hand. They tried in the Case bill and in the Truman bill. Neither worked, and now they're trying the rider technique.

FTA members must follow up their tremendous victory in this second Senate vote with still greater work on both Senate and House.

Senators must be urged to stand by their two votes rejecting the rider. Members of the House must be urged to vote against the rider, persuade others to vote against it, and to send the bill back to the Senate without riders of any kind.

Why Pick On FTA?

Some of us may ask, why does Congress pick on our union as the number one target in this attack on the Wagner Act? Why does FTA seem to be the goat for such constant attacks as the Elliott rider, the Lea rider, the deliberate discrimination against agricultural workers in most social laws and the attempts to drag all food processing workers down to class B citizenship?

For one thing, our enemies in Congress under estimate us. They think that FTA is small and weak and isolated and can't fight back. After this lesson in the Elliott rider, in which FTA has stood off a savage assault for months, perhaps some of our enemies will change their minds on this score.

For another thing, reactionaries in Congress attack FTA because they want to protect slave wages in the food raising end of agriculture. Everybody knows that agricultural workers —farm hands, tenant farmers, share-croppers and the like—are the lowest paid workers in America.

Huge profits for corporation farms and huge profits in the food industry rest largely on the extreme exploitation of the rural worker.

That exploitation is what the reactionaries in Congress, dominated by the so-called "farm bloc" (men who are not farmers, but bankers with phoney pitchforks), are determined to maintain free from union organization or even the simplest legal obligations owed to other workers.

This is the reason why agricultural workers are excluded from the Wagner Act, from the Social Security Act, from other beneficial laws.

It is also one of the main reasons why FTA is constantly under attack from the phonies of both parties in Congress. Depriving FTA workers of their rights under the Wagner Act would serve two purposes—1) it would stave off attempts to improve the lot of agricultural workers through organization and 2) it would drive a section of FTA workers back to conditions of 12 years ago.

How They Miscalculate

But the enemies of FTA and all labor miscalculate. They miscalculate when they think FTA is alone. FTA is not alone. It has — as even the most reactionary Congressman must now know — the full weight of the CIO behind it when an issue like the Elliot rider comes up.

It has the strength of the CIO behind it because the CIO realizes that an attack on one union threatens the rights and benefits of all unions.

Led by CIO President Murray, the national CIO gave FTA every assistance in fighting against the Elliott rider. FTA locals in every community helped rally united CIO protests against it.

This united CIO strength against the Elliott rider must be kept up, until it and every other attempt to rob the workers of the Wagner Act is beaten back for good.

BULLETIN

As FTA News went to press, the House again refused to drop the Elliot rider by a vote of 213 to 136, despite a second Senate rejection by an overwhelming vote of 53 to 23.

There is serious danger the Senate may bow to House reactionaries in the rush to adjourn. Watch your papers, keep in touch with your local for latest developments. If the rider is still hanging fire by the time you read this, wire your two Senators at once to stick by their rejection of the Elliot rider to HR 6739.

FTA news

Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America — CIO

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Workers at the D. Emil Klein Co. in New York are on the picketlines to force living wage for members of FTA Local 273, on strike for an 18.5 cent increase, union shop and other gains. Klein makes Haddon Hall cigars. Strikers need funds, to be sent to FTA-CIO, 145 E. 103 St., N.Y. 29, N.Y.

Klein Workers Ask Strike Aid

As 500 D. Emil Klein Co. cigar workers enter their seventh week of strike, Local 273, New York City and Local 105 of New Brunswick and Trenton, N. J., have sent out an urgent appeal for funds to continue their fight.

Demands of the strikers include an 18½c an hour increase and a union shop. On June 13th, the company broke off negotiations after the union rejected their offer of a six cent an hour raise and retention of the maintenance of membership clause.

"Most of the workers are women; the majority being mothers and grandmothers who have given as much as 15 to 30 years of their lives to the company for the magnificent wage of $25 and less a week," Regional Director Armando Ramirez revealed in a letter appealing for strike aid.

"The company has never before enjoyed greater profits but has brazenly offered a take-it-or-leave-it six cents an hour and refused the union shop," he said.

Secretary-Treasurer Harold J. Lane called on all FTA locals and officers last week to raise money for the strikers through special collections and donations from their treasuries.

"This D. Emil Klein plant which manufactures Haddon Hall cigars," Lane said, "has a long history of anti-union activity and is part and parcel of the cigar manufacturers association, which is continuing its fight to smash FTA and attempting to prevent FTA from organizing plants of the cigar industry."

Money orders and checks should be made payable to the Northeastern Regional Council, FTA-CIO, 145 East 103rd St., New York 29, N. Y.

Picket lines are solid around the New York, New Brunswick and Trenton plants. The striking locals are distributing leaflets to the public urging a boycott of Haddon Hall cigars. Hundreds of postcards flood the company offices from strike sympathizers telling the management they will not buy Klein products until they settle with the union. Address of the company is 444 East 91st St., New York 28, N. Y.

California Vote Readied As AFL Gags Grievances

Preparations for the largest labor election in Western history went forward rapidly this week as National Labor Relations Board staff members made ready to poll workers in some 75 canneries of northern California. Election date will probably be during the last two weeks of August or first week of September, aimed to hit peak employment.

With record-breaking crops of [illegible] in prospect, [illegible] Co. in [illegible] that some 40,000 workers would be eligible to choose betwen FTA-CIO, no union, and the California State Council of Cannery Unions, AFL. The latter is the name used on the ballot by the AFL Teamsters.

Alan Bruce, NLRB field examiner, has issued to all interested parties details of the plans by which the election will be conducted.

Meantime FTA's campaign to win the record election jumped ahead with an expose by the CIO cannery workers union that tens of thousands of women workers in canneries are being short changed or deprived of promised increases in earnings under the "improved contract" that organized canners recently handed their favorites, the AFL Teamsters union.

The floor for earnings remains at 70 cents hourly for workers on piece rates, which applies to most women. This is the same old basic minimum, it was pointed out today by Luisa Moreno, regional director for FTA.

She pointed to the dizzy "piece work formula" put out by Vernon Pankey, official of the Teamsters' cannery council, as an explanation of how the new piece work earnings are to be figured.

It says flatly "If . . . an employe's earnings are still below 70 cents an hour, she shall nevertheless be paid the 70 cent rate."

Since the vast majority of cannery workers are piece workers, and since the complicated "make up" system of rate calculation assures over-minimum earnings to many but not all these workers, it means many women will still work 40 hours a week for the miserable return of $28, or a few cents more.

"Raising the basic minimum wage for piece rate workers is one of FTA's major demands," Miss Moreno said today.

"It is a scandal that in the middle of 1946, with prices rising all around, cannery workers should have a basic minimum guarantee below 98½ cents for $1 per hour worked.

"The fact that the Teamsters officials are operating a company union organization is evidenced by this swindle of the piece workers."

Further evidence was cited by Miss Moreno in the form of a report of actions taken—and not taken—at the AFL cannery union's "central adjustment board" which met recently in Oakland.

This body is supposed to handle grievance cases. It had not met since December, 1945!

Here is the record of how cases were disposed of as they came up: 1. Deferred; 2. Withdrawn; 3. Submitted to arbitration; 4. Deferred; 5. Deferred; 6. "Agreed that the company was properly observing established practices"; 7. Deferred; 8. Deferred; 9. Deferred; 10. Deferred; 11. Withdrawn; 12. Settled at meeting; 13. Dismissed (this is a case involving a veteran's right to paid vacation!); 14. Deferred; 15. Deferred; 16. Settled at meeting, on basis very favorable to management.

Notes of this do-nothing session, as kept by J. W. Bristow, secretary for the Teamster cannery union, closed with the ironic phrase, "There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned . . ."

Commented the FTA regional director, "This is a prize specimen of a company union in action. More than half a year goes by without even a meeting—and then case after case is taken up and put away for action some time later—maybe.

"The AFL cannery adjustment board adjusts workers' grievances to suit the wishes of management.

"High time that a real workers' union represents labor in this basic California industry!"

Rally Farm Aid To FTA

Farmer-worker unity to break the Campbell Soup Co. "conspiracy against the interest of both, and against the welfare of the general public" was built by ledares of the National Farmers Union and the FTA in New Jersey this week.

In a joint statement, Ed Yeomens, secretary of the Eastern Division of the Farmers Union, and Herbert Kling, president of FTA Local 80, pointed out that Campbell's, through its attempt to bust FTA, is trying to put a squeeze on workers, farmers and consumers.

The trick here, they explained, is to provoke a stoppage at the height of the season, then refuse to accept the farmer's crop, "thus endangering his year's work and investment and destroying his security."

Campbell's

(Continued from Page 1)

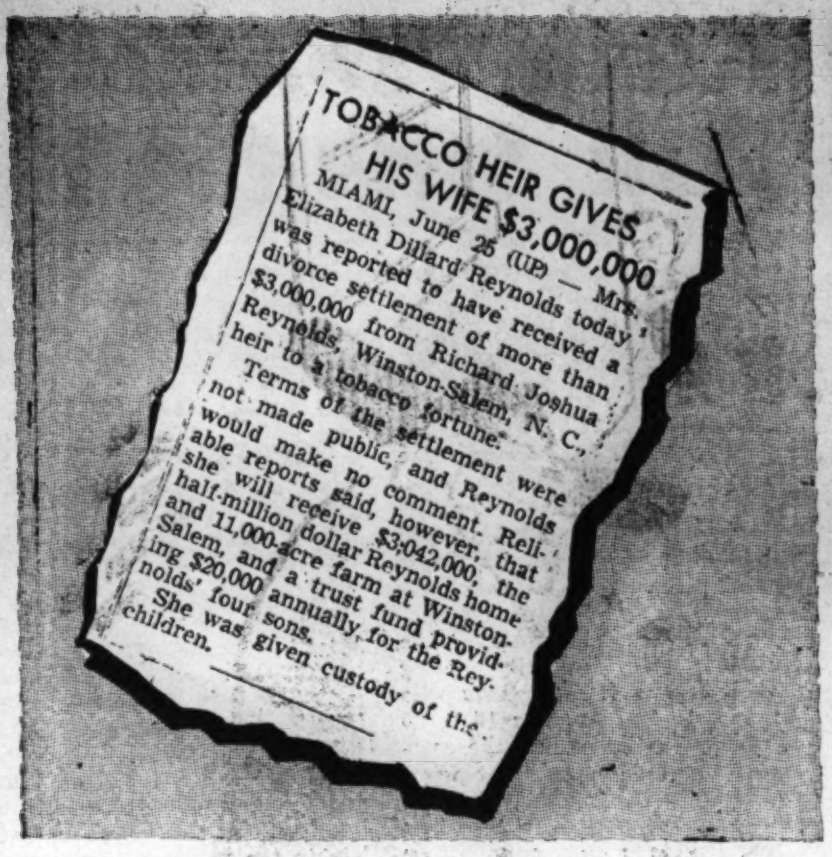
tion of agreement by the company, since it had posted notices saying the back wages would be paid by July 3.

The union, acting both in Chicago and Camden, promptly countered this by declaring that Hoerle had reopened the contract, and by demanding additional wage payments.

These payments involve a refiguring of the back wages to include incentive and other premium payments, which will cost Campbell's considerable more money.

Meeting with Paul Gardener of 194(Herbert Kling, Anthony Valentino, Ben Butler and others of 80, and with FTA Regional Director Lewis Bentzley, Hoerle betrayed some regret that he and the AFL had opened up a hornet's nest of angry protest—but, as FTA News went to press, seemed determined to go through with the shady deal.

This is how the Frank M. Wilson Cannery Co. persecutes workers for the "crime" of standing up for their rights. Herbert S. Bittner, who went on strike at the Wilson cannery in Stockton, Calif., was refused his old job at Wilson after he was injured at work. Although still sick from his injuries, Bittner was evicted from the Wilson company plant where he had lived for four years. Here Brother Bittner and his family try to make a "home" on the banks of an irrigation ditch. This is the reward "free enterprise" has for its workers.


TOBACCO HEIR GIVES HIS WIFE $3,000,000

MIAMI, June 25 (UP) — Mrs. Elizabeth Dillard Reynolds today was reported to have received a divorce settlement of more than $3,000,000 from Richard Joshua Reynolds, Winston-Salem, N. C., heir to a tobacco fortune.

Terms of the settlement were not made public, and Reynolds would make no comment. Reliable reports said, however, that she will receive $3,042,000, the half-million dollar Reynolds home and 11,000-acre farm at Winston-Salem, and a trust fund providing $20,000 annually for the Reynolds' four sons.

She was given custody of the children.

R. J. Reynolds, Jr., can pay his wife $3,500,000 to buy himself a divorce—but the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. claims it can't pay a wage increase to its workers. FTA Local 22 thinks differently, will force Reynolds to pay living wages.

Reynolds Makes Phoney "Offer" Of 4.5 Cents

A phoney offer of 4.5c an hour is the answer, so far, of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (makers of Camels), in Winston-Salem, N. C., to some 10,000 FTA workers who have been patiently trying to negotiate a contract since May.

This offer is in ludicrous contrast to Local 22's demands for a 25c increase and a 65c hiring in rate, plus improved grievance procedure, protection of seniority, paid holidays and other points.

At the latest report, the contract had been extended to July 30, with government conciliators on the job in Winston-Salem.

At the same time, Local 22 is busy negotiating three other contracts with local leaf houses, Piedmont, Winston and Export. Demands here are somewhat the same—a 25c raise, a 65c hiring rate, job classifications, union shop, etc.

Strike notice has been filed both in Reynolds and in the leaf houses, so that the union will be ready for action if the companies persist in their arrogant refusal to settle.

Reynolds' proposals, even through the thin disguise of a 4.5c raise, would actually result in some wage cuts, FTA officials explain.

Under the Reynolds plan, for example, cigarette machine operators would be cut from 91c an hour to 90c, chief operators from $1.03 to 99c.

Wages in Reynolds have been historically lower than in the rest of the tobacco industry—despite fantastic profits. The average is around 35c an hour below the level of the industry as a whole—while food costs in Winston-Salem have gone up 117 percent, even before price control was killed.

Yet Reynolds profits in 1945 were $19,697,000 — after taxes. For 1946, they will be even higher, due to repeal by Congress of the excess profits tax and due to a price increase of 25c per 1,000 on cigarettes handed to the company by OPA.

These two helpings of gravy, presented to Reynolds by the U. S. government, will add $21,000,000 in extra income over and above the 1946 profits, which are so far running 20 percent ahead of the 1945 figure.

Local 22 is taking its case to the public in Winston-Salem, explaining what the wage increase will mean to community prosperity and pointing to the almost unbelievable swindles the company is taking from its workers, the farmers and the general public.

Special efforts, directed by Local 22 Director Philip Koritz and other union officials, are being made to reach the farmers and the community merchants with the union's case.

If Reynolds still refuses to settle, workers and all consumers will be asked not to buy Camels cigarettes and other company products to support Local 22 in its fight for a living wage.

Local 22 Gets Out Huge Vote

By Eleanor Hoagland, Local 22 Educational Director

The primary Election for the Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina has been one of the hottest, most exciting seen in this state for years.

Members of Local 22 did an excellent job in getting people registered and bringing out a huge vote. As a result, contrary to former elections, an unusually large number of votes were cast. The run-off election held on June 22 totalled 24,612 for John Folger to 21,834 for his opponent—Thurmond Chatham, a National Association of Manufacturers man.

Folger was elected on his past record of support to Roosevelt's New Deal policies and his generally progressive platform, even though he was not a CIO candidate. Most heartening was the big rural vote he received. Here, too, Local 22 members played a vital part in canvassing the rural communities around Winston-Salem.

Throughout the campaign Chatham indulged in red-baiting and anti-CIO attacks. Not once did he deal with issues that vitally affect the welfare of the people. He even tried to pit the farmers against the workers. But the farmers were not fooled by talk, his newspaper ads or his many letters. They gave him his answer in a solid vote for Folger.

Win $1.20 Base In Van Camp's

By Helga Weigert, Int'l Representative

Negotiations for Van Camp Seafood cannery workers in San Diego, Calif., were concluded by Local 64 on June 27 with agreement on a 10c an hour across the board increase. New minimum rates were increased to $1.15 an hour for women workers and $1.20 for men.

The raise is the third won at Van Camp's over the past year, and brings the total increase for the year to 30c an hour.

Piece rate minimums were raised from 95c to $1.05, with a piece rate increase of two cents per unit for cleaners and packers as well. Piece rate units are now 21c per punch.

Vacation gains made will enable more piece rate workers to get a vacation after the first year and a two-week vacation after two years. This was done by lowering the necessary number of hours from 800 to 700 for the first and second years.

Three-week vacations were won for hourly workers who have five years' seniority. About 70 workers fall into this category.

The new vacation schedule is now one week with 48 hours pay after 700 hours in one year; two weeks with 96 hours pay for 700 hours per year for two years; three weeks with 144 hours pay after five years or 1400 hours.

Negotiations are being continued on a health insurance plan, with premiums to be paid by the company.

The new contract, which affects 800 workers during peak season and some 500 workers year round, also includes a wage re-opening clause in the event of substantial changes in the cost of living.

New rates at Van Camp's are from five to 35c an hour higher than AFL fish cannery rates in San Pedro and San Diego.

HILLMAN

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, and Vice-Chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions, died this week.

Wiring an expression of sympathy to ACW Secretary-Treasurer Jacob S. Potofsky, FTA President Donald Henderson said:

"We are deeply shocked to hear of the sudden death of Sidney Hillman, a great leader of American and of world labor.

Mem[redacted] me in expressing grief at America's loss. Please convey our sympathy to Mrs. Hillman and to all members of your union."

As head of a great union, as active chairman of PAC, Sidney Hillman did more than many men to lead the American people on the path to security and peace.

As one of the leading figures in the World Federation of Trade Unions, Hillman gave an immeasurable service not only to workers of his own country, but to all workers everywhere.

He will be greatly missed wherever working men and women struggle for a better life, free of reaction and war.

Plant-Wide PAC Set Up In 194

President Truman's recent action against the railroad strikers galvanized Chicago Local 194 members into political action as never before. PAC committees set up for the day and night shifts have representatives from all departments at Campbell's Soup plant. Ernest Fox was elected chairman and Louise Johnston, secretary, for the night shift committee. Tom Smith and Mary Fisk were elected chairman and secretary respectively of the day shift PAC committee.

Classes in political action are held for the committees under the guidance of Herman Schendel of the Abraham Lincoln School. Courses include the rise, development and change of politi al parties. An analysis of the Republican and Democratic parties showed that the two are not the same as when they started. And since the death of Roosevelt, the two have united on an anti-people's program. Through these courses, the workers see the need for, and learn the know-how of, independent political actiontion in their shops and communities.

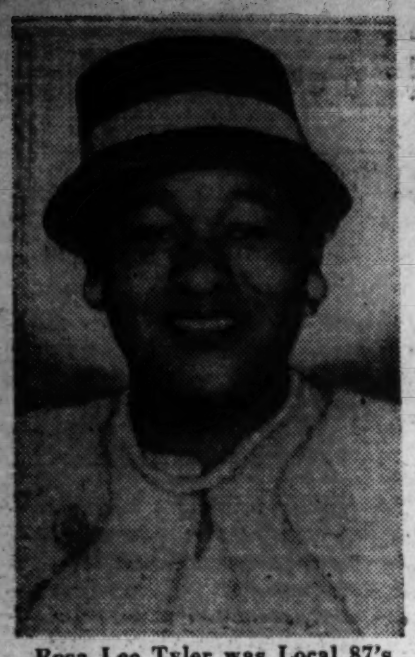
The PAC committees have also been responsible for a number of legislative activities in the plants. Over 1,000 postcards were sent to President Truman demanding his veto of the Case Bill.

Money was collected to send 35 telegrams to Senators Lucas and Brooks demanding that they vote for OPA without crippling amendments. More recently, over 800 signatures were collected on petitions to President Truman to veto the phony OPA Bill. Campbell Soup workers collected $85 in dimes to send Bill Moreland and Minnie Lee Wilson to Washington to lobby for OPA. College Inn workers sent Johnny Maurisak.

Attorney General Tom Clark and Illinois Senators are getting pressure from Local 194 members to prosecute and impeach Senator Bilbo on the grounds of his call for force and violence to prevent Negro people from voting in the Mississippi primaries. In addition the local is carrying on a campaign against the Ku Klux Klan.

MONEY IS MUSCLE—VOTE ASSESSMENT!

Here's how phoney leaders of the AFL's Meat Packers and Cannery Workers "negotiate" with employers—over the poker table. Picture ran in Hearst's Chicago Herald-American for one edition at the time CIO Packinghouse Workers were winning increases and AFL was accepting smaller amounts. It was jerked when Hearst editor realized it was unflattering to AFL. These are the men who are trying, with Campbell's Soup Co. aid, to muscle in on FTA in Chicago and Camden, N.J.



Rosa Lee Tyler was Local 87's delegate to the National Negro Congress in Detroit last month. Her account of the convention and its plans to defeat jimcrow, appeared in the July 1 issue of FTA News.

Win At Fifth Buckeye Plant

By Frank Hargrove

Bilbo's and Rankin's rantings against the CIO have little effect on the workers of Mississippi as shown on June 26 when FTA won a National Labor Relations Board election at the Buckeye Cotton Oil Mill, in Corinth, Mississippi. The vote was 5¢ to 13.

For two weeks prior to the election, the plant manager tried to buy FTA votes at five dollars a throw. On the day before the election he called the workers together and for 40 minutes blasted the CIO.

A strong factor in the FTA victory was the unity between the white and Negro workers. At a meeting just prior to the election, both white and Negro workers resolved there would be no "Bilboism" permitted to interfere with the affairs of the union. All agreed that there was no room for race prejudice if we were to win over the time-worn tactics of the boss to divide the workers on racial lines in order to beat us.

Outstanding leaders in the organizing campaign at Buckeye were A. C. Kirk and Roy Monroe.

This Buckeye plant is the fifth for which FTA has won bargaining rights. Another Buckeye plant is being organized in Selma, Alabama. Negotiations at the Corinth plant are scheduled to start next week.

CONGRESSMAN DRIPP by Yomen

"BUT ALL I DID WAS TELL THEM WHO MY UNCLE IS."

Charter 3 New Locals

Workers at the Columbia Conserve Company in Indianapolis, Indiana, received a charter last month as Local 29.

Officers of the new local are Wm. H. Ayres, President; Claude Dockery, Vice-President; Richard Clay, Financial Secretary; Irene Carson, Recording Secretary. Other charter members of the local are Warren Cool, J. A. Smith, Bill Dowson, Gertrude Davis, Alta Coleman and Gladys Link.

Some 100 of the 150 eligible workers at Columbia Conserve are already paid up members. They process and can soups under the brand names of Sexton, Red and White, Columbia-Co-op, White Swan and Kox-We-Ba.

On June 21 FTA chartered Local 251 at the Annette Islands Canning Co., in Metlakatla, Alaska.

Charter members of the local, which covers some 160 salmon cannery workers, are President George Lawson, Herbert Murchison, Silas Booth, Mrs. Welford Haldane, Mrs. Louis Buxton, Mrs. Manfred Fawcett, Fred Verney, Steve Marsden, William Mather and Eli Fawcett. Roland R. Booth is Secretary.

Another local to receive an FTA charter recently is Local 97 in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where an organizing drive is being conducted among the workers at Frieder, American Tobacco and other cigar companies.

Gomer J. Bassler is President of the new local, with International Organizer Bill Haber assisting.

Most recent local to receive an FTA charter is Local 54 in Corpus Christi, Texas. The local is composed of workers employed at South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Port Compress Co. and Arkansas Compress Co.

Officers of the new local are: Miguel Garcia, President; Arthur Williams, Vice-President; John McNeil, Financial Secretary; Jesus Ortiz, Treasurer; Elchue Johnson, Recording Secretary; Joe Smoots, Joe Valanzuela and Walter Steens, Trustees.

New Officers

Local 293, United Cemetery Workers in Brooklyn, N. Y., recently elected the following officers: Joe Manning, President; Herman Fortenbach, Vice-Pres.; William Jeffers, Recording Secretary; Michael Gallagher, Financial Secretary; and F. Hedberg, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Executive Board members-at-large are P. McGahan, G. Smith, E. Hallick, S. Anacreonte, W. McCauley, D. O'Neill and J. Timpone. W. Diamond was elected Trustee. H. Schuller, and A. Meisen were elected Guards.

First Delaware Plant Goes FTA

By Charles Coburn, Jr., International Organizer

FTA scored its first National Labor Relations Board election victory on the Chesapeake Bay's Eastern Shore with a resounding 102 to 46 vote at the Marvil Package Co. in Laurel, Delaware, June 26.

At a victory celebration at the Mt. Pisgah Church, the "Committee of 102" was congratulated by Miss Nettie Mehaffy, CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers Organizer. She said that the organized workers in 10 shirt factories on the Eastern Shore, all under closed shop contracts, welcomed the victory of the Marvil Package workers and wished them success in the negotiation of their first CIO contract.

Noa Turner, chairman of the organizing committee thanked all the members of the various committees which had made the election victory possible. He made special mention of leaders in the drive—Lorain Elliot, Roscoe Harris and Joseph Crete.

A negotiating committee composed of Joseph Crete, Irene Elzey, Oliver Hearn, Ernest Anderson and Noah Turner was elected to meet with the plant management on a contract for the workers. They are demanding wage increases and a guarantee of industrial democracy — the major issue in the organizing drive. International Organizer Charles Coburn, Jr., is assisting the committee.

Preliminary negotiations took place July 3 and July 11. Now the committee is set to "talk turkey" and the members are determined that the bird shall not turn out to be a skinny one.

Determined to win full recognition for labor and its allies the working farmers, the union members pledged full production during the negotiations for a real union contract.

Win Raise At Local 111

A 12c an hour general increase was won by Local 111 in a new contract signed with Christian Bros. & Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., producers of canned chicken and chicken soup. The contract, effective July 1, also includes a wage reopening clause for January 2, 1947.

The hiring rate for women was increased to 68c an hour and then to 71c after 15 days. Men are hired at 70½c and raised to 82½c after 15 days.

Vacations for workers who put in less than a thousand hours a year were won. The vacation schedule is one week for one year; one week and two days for two years; one week and four days for three years; and two weeks for four years.

The Local already has a union shop and check-off. The new contract provides for uniforms to be furnished by the company.

Josephine Wojecheikowski, President, headed the Negotiating Committee which was assisted by John McCartney of the CIO Regional Office and FTA Organizer Jessica Rhine.

New Title

FTA Business Agents will be called Local Organizers from now on, according to President Donald Henderson, who authorized the change in titles recently.

Canned Food Output Up

Production of canned fruits and vegetables in the U. S. during the 1946-47 canning season is exected to reach an all-time high record, about 425,000,000 cases, nine percent higher than the prewar peak in 1941-42, the U. S. Department of Commerce announced recently.

Approximately 407,000,000 cases will be delivered to domestic retail and institutional outlets. Of this total, fruits will account for 53,600,000 cases; juices, 96,600,000; seasonal vegetables, 130,800,000; non-seasonal vegetables, 112,400,000; and baby foods, 14,000,000.

Commercial exports and the Government procurement from this pack are placed at only 18,000,000 cases compared with 127,000,000 during the 1945-46 season.

Overall domestic consumption of canned fruits and vegetables during 1946-47 is expected to be at least 21 percent above that in 1941-42.

More detailed facts on canned food production can be obtained free from the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Ask for "Canning Industry Report, June, 1946."

8-Hour Strike Brings Raise

Settlement of an eight-hour strike at the Poultrymen's Service Corporation feed plant in Toms River, N. J., brought a raise to members of the former Local 86, which added to a five cent raise previously won, brings the increase to 18½c since V-J Day.

Up until the day of the strike, June 26, the company offered 10c subject to War Stabilization Board approval. However, the union stuck by its guns for 13½c with no strings attached, after scaling its original demand down from 20c. Negotiations had been opened by the union under the 60-day wage reopening clause in the contract.

By four o'clock in the afternoon on the day of the strike, the company came across with the 13½c raise without conditioning it on Board approval.

Members of the negotiating committee were President Frank Parker, chairman; and Brother Hand, Asey and Applegate. "It was the shortest strike I ever witnessed; short, sweet and to the point," said Regional Representative Jessica Rhine who assisted negotiations.

Amalgamate 86 And 95

Amalgamation of Local 86, Toms River, N. J., and Local 95, Frenchtown and Hightstown, N. J., was announced recently. With a combined treasury and the help of the National Office, the Local, now known as Local 95, has hired International Organizer Andy Overgaard. Organization plans concentrate on feed mills, canneries and dairies in this rural area.

Already as a result of the organizing drive, the FLS Co-op at Farmingdale was organized and the union received voluntary recognition. Negotiations for a contract are now in progress.

Thanks For Your Help

At a membership meeting following Local 26's successful contract settlement at the Planters Nut and Chocolate Co. in Suffolk, Va., a resolution was adopted expressing appreciation for the aid the local received in negotiations.

"The greatest victory in the history of this local has just been won with a contract providing the highest wage increase ever obtained in this company, as well as substantial other gains," the resolution said.

Among those who were thanked were the International Office, Int'l Vice-President Armando Ramirez, Regional Director Frank Green, Virginia State CIO President Rev. Charles Webber, and Brownie Lee Jones, director of the Southern School for Workers.

Win Raises At Feed Mill

In their first contract, signed July 1, the workers at the Allied Feed Mills, Inc. in Memphis, Tenn. won a 10c an hour increase and a 65c minimum. They are the first in the feed industry in the Memphis area to set a 65c minimum rate, according to Local 19 Organizer Karl Korstad.

Local 19 won a National Labor Relations Board election at the plant June 6 by a vote of 45 to 6.

Maintenance of membership; five paid holidays; one-week vacations for one year and two weeks for five years, were other gains won in the contract.

Cleve Humphrey, chairman of the unit, Ben Robinson and Louis Johnson were the members of the negotiating committee.

REMEMBER IN NOVEMBER

Here are two Congress votes to remember in November. Both are House of Representatives votes. No. 1 is the vote on the Elliott rider to the Natl. Labor Relations Board appropriation. The Elliott rider deprives 1,000,000 food processing workers of all rights under the Wagner Act by forbidding use of NLRB funds in cases involving such workers.

It is a very important vote not only for FTA, but for all labor, since it shows precisely who is and who isn't a friend of labor. The issue was drawn clearly in the House debate (see FTA News, July 1), every Congressman understood it and knew what he was doing when he voted. The rider passed by 202 to 134.

A vote for the Elliott rider was a vote against all labor. It is indicated by "W" in column 1. A vote against the rider was a vote for labor, and is indicated by "R" in the same column. "NV" means that the Congressman did not vote.

No. 2 is the vote on the Case bill veto. A two-thirds vote is required to override a Presidential veto. This time, it was upheld by a slim margin of five votes. Five votes stood between American workers and slavery. Remember that when you wonder if political action is worthwhile. The veto was upheld by 135 to 255.

"W" indicates a vote to override the veto, and hence a vote for slavery in America. "R" indicates a vote to uphold the veto, and hence a vote against slavery. "NV" indicates that the Congressman did not vote.

Congressman	Vote 1.	Vote 2.
Alabama		
Geo. W. Andrews, D	W	W
Frank W. Boykin, D	W	W
George M. Grant, D	W	W
Sam Hobbs, D	W	W
Pete Jarman, D	W	W
Carter Manasco, D	W	W
Luther Patrick, D	R	R
Albert Rains, D	R	R
John J. Sparkman, D	R	R
Arizona		
Richard F. Harless, D	R	R
John R. Murdock, D	R	R
Arkansas		
Farjo Cravens, D	W	W
E. C. Gathings, D	W	W
Oren Harris, D	NV	NV
Brooks Hays, D	W	W
Wilbur D. Mills, D	W	W
W. F. Norrell, D	W	W
James W. Trimble, D	W	W
California		
Jack A. Anderson, R	W	W
Helen G. Douglas, D	R	R
Clyde G. Doyle, D	R	R
Alfred J. Elliott, D	W	W
Clair Engle, D	W	R
B. W. Gearhart, R	NV	NV
Frank R. Havenner, D	R	R
Ned R. Healy, D	R	R
Carl Hinshaw, R	W	W
Chet Holifield, D	R	R
Ed. V. Izac, D	R	R
J. Leroy Johnson, R	W	W
Cecil R. King, D	R	R
Clarence F. Lea, D	W	W
G. [illegible] McDonough, R	R	R
George P. Miller, D	R	R
George E. Outland, D	R	R
Ellis E. Patterson, D	R	R
John Phillips, R	W	W
Harry [illegible]. Sheppard, D	NV	NV
John H. Tolan, D	NV	NV
Jerry Voorhis, D	R	R
Richard J. Welch, R	NV	NV
Colorado		
J. Edgar Chenoweth, R	W	W
Dean M. Gillespie, R	W	W
William S. Hill, R	W	W
Robert F. Rockwell, R	W	W
Connecticut		
James P. Geelan, D	R	R
H. P. Kopplemann, D	R	R
Clare Boothe Luce, R	R	R
Joseph F. Ryter, D	R	R
Joseph E. Talbot, R	NV	W
C. G. Woodhouse, D	R	R
Delaware		
Philip A. Traynor, D	NV	R
Florida		
Pat Cannon, D	NV	W
Joe Hendricks, D	NV	W
J. Hardin Peterson, D	NV	NV
Emory H. Price, D	W	W
Dwight L. Rogers, D	W	W
Robert Sikes, D	W	W
Georgia		
Paul Brown, D	W	W
A. Sidney Camp, D	W	W
E. E. Cox, D	W	W
John S. Gibson, D	W	W
Helen D. Mankin, D	R	R
Stephen Pace, D	W	W
Hugh Peterson, D	W	W
Malcolm C. Tarver, D	W	W
Carl Vinson, D	NV	W
John S. Wood, D	W	W
Idaho		
Henry C. Dworshak, R	W	W
Compton I. White, D	NV	NV
Illinois		
Leo E. Allen, R	W	W
Leslie Arends, R	W	W
C. W. Bishop, R	R	R
R. B. Chiperfield, R	NV	W
Wm. L. Dawson, D	NV	R
Everett M. Dirksen, R	R	W
Emily T. Douglas, D	R	R
Thomas S. Gordon, D	R	R
Martin Gorski, D	R	R
Roy Clippinger, R	R	W
Evan Howell, R	W	W
Anton J. Johnson, R	W	W
Edward A. Kelly, D	R	R
Wm. W. Link, D	R	R
Noah M. Mason, R	NV	W
Rolla C. McMillen, R	NV	W
Thomas J. O'Brien, D	R	R
Melvin Price, D	R	R
Chauncey W. Reed, R	R	W
Alexander J. Resa, D	R	R
Wm. A. Row[illegible]n, D	R	R
Adolph J. Sabath, D	R	R
Sid Simpson, R	W	W
Jessie Sumner, R	NV	W
Charles W. Vursell, R	W	W
Indiana		
George W. Gillie, R	W	W
Robert A. Grant, R	NV	NV
Charles A. Halleck, R	W	W
Forest A. Harness, R	W	W
Noble J. Johnson, R	NV	NV
Charles LaFollette, R	NV	R
Gerald W. Landis, R	R	W
Louis Ludlow, D	NV	NV
Ray J. Madden, D	R	R
R. S. Springer, R	W	W
Earl Wilson, R	W	W
Iowa		
Paul Cunningham, R	W	W
J. I. Dolliver, R	W	W
J. W. Gwynne, R	W	W
C. W. Hoeven, R	W	W
B. F. Jensen, R	W	W
K. M. LeCompte, R	W	W
T. E. Martin, R	W	W
H. O. Talle, R	W	W
Kansas		
Frank Carlson, R	NV	NV
A. M. Cole, R	W	W
C. R. Hope, R	W	W
E. H. Rees, R	W	W
E. P. Scrivner, R	W	W
T. D. Winter, R	W	W
Kentucky		
J. B. Bates, D	NV	R
Virgil Chapman, D	W	W
F. L. Chelf, D	W	W
E. C. Clements, D	R	R
N. J. Gregor[illegible] D	W	W
A. J. May, D	NV	W
Emmet O'Neal, D	R	R
J. M. Robsion, R	NV	W
Brent Spence, D	R	R
Louisiana		
A. Leonard Allen, D	W	W
Overton Brooks, D	W	W
Jas. Domengeaux, D	W	W
F. Edward Hebert, D	W	W
H. D. Larcad[illegible], D	W	W
Paul H. Maloney, D	W	W
Chas. E. McKenzie, D	NV	W
J. H. Morriso[illegible], D	NV	NV
Maine		
Frank Fellows, R	W	W
Robert Hale, R	W	W
Mrs. M. C. Smith, R	R	R
Maryland		
H. S. Baldwin, D	NV	W
J. Glenn Beall, R	W	R
Thos. D'Alexandro, D	R	R
G. H. Fallon, D	R	W
D. H. Roe, D	W	W
L. G. Sasscer, D	R	W
Massachusetts		
G. J. Bates, R	R	W
C. R. Clason, R	R	W
J. M. Curley, D	NV	NV
G. L. Gifford, R	W	W
A. L. Goodwin, R	R	W
C. A. Herter, R	NV	W
J. W. Heselton, R	R	W
P. G. Holmes, R	W	W
T. J. Lane, R	R	R
J. W. Martin, R	W	W
J. W. McCormack, D	R	R
P. J. Philbin, D	R	R
Mrs. Edith Rogers, R	R	W
R. B. Wigglesworth, R	R	W
Michigan		
Wm. W. Blackney, R	W	W
Fred Bradley, R	NV	W
Fred L. Crawford, R	NV	NV
John D. Dingell, D	R	R
George A. Dondero, R	W	W
Albert J. Engle, R	R	R
Clare E. Hoffman, R	W	W
Frank E. Hook, D	R	R
Bartel J. Jonkman, R	W	W
John Lesinski, D	R	R
Earl C. Michener, R	W	W
George D. O'Brien, D	R	R
Louis C. Rabaut, D	R	R
George G. Sadowski, D	R	R
Paul W. Shafer, R	W	W
Jesse P. Wolcott, R	W	W
Roy O. Woodruff, R	NV	W
Minnesota		
H. Carl Anderson, R	W	W
August H. Andresen, R	W	W
W. J. Gallagher, D	NV	R
H. S. Hagen, R	W	NV
W. H. Judd, R	R	W
Harold Knutson, R	W	W
J. P. O'Hara, R	NV	NV
W. A. Pittinger, R	R	W
F. T. Starkey, D	R	R
Mississippi		
Oren Harris, D	NV	NV
Geo. W. Andrews, D	W	W
Luther Patrick, D	R	R
T. G. Abernethy, D	W	W
W. M. Colmer, D	NV	NV
D. R. McGehee, D	NV	NV
J. E. Rankin, D	W	W
J. L. Whitten, D	W	W
W. M. Whittington, D	W	W
W. A. Winstead, D	NV	NV
Missouri		
S. Wat Arnold, R	W	W
C. J. Bell, D	W	R
Marion T. Bennett, R	W	W
Clarence Cannon, D	W	R
S. J. Carnahan, D	R	R
J. J. Cochran, D	NV	NV
W. C. Cole, R	W	W
W. C. Ploeser, R	R	W
Max Schwabe, R	W	W
Dewey Short, R	W	W
R. C. Slaughter, D	W	W
J. B. Sullivan, R	R	R
Orville Zimmerman, D	W	W
Montana		
Wesley A. D'Ewart, R	W	W
Michael J. Mansfield, D	R	R
Nebraska		
Howard H. Buffet, R	W	W
Carl T. Curtis, R	NV	W
A. L. Miller, R	W	W
Karl Stefan, R	W	W
Nevada		
Berkeley L. Bunker, D	R	R
New Hampshire		
Sherman Adams, R	R	W
Chester E. Merrow, R	W	W
New Jersey		
James C. Auchincloss, R	NV	W
Gordon Canfield, R	R	R
Clifford P. Case, R	R	W
Charles A. Eaton, R	NV	W
T. Millet Hand, R	R	W
Edward J. Hart, D	NV	R
Fred A. Hartley, Jr., R	NV	W
Robert W. Kean, R	R	W
Frank A. Mathews, R	W	W
Mary T. Norton, D	NV	NV
Frank L. Sundstrom, R	W	W
J. Parnell Thomas, R	W	W
Harry L. Towe, R	W	W
Charles A. Wolverton, R	R	R
New Mexico		
Antonio M. Fernandez, D	W	W
New York		
Walter G. Andrews, R	NV	NV
Joseph Clark Baldwin, R	NV	R
Wm. B. Barry, D	R	R
Augustus W. Bennet, R	W	W
Sol Bloom, D	R	R
Ellsworth B. Buck, R	W	W
Charles A. Buckley, D	R	R
John C. Butler, R	R	R
Wm. T. Byrne, D	NV	R
Emanuel Celler, D	R	R
W. Sterling Cole, R	NV	W
James J. Delaney, D	R	R
John J. Delaney, D	R	R
Edward J. Elsacesser, R	W	W
H. C. Fuller, R	W	W
Ralph A. Gamble, R	W	W
Ralph W. Gwinn, R	NV	W
Edwin Arthur Hall, R	W	R
Leonard W. Hall, R	W	W
Clarence E. Hancock, R	W	W
J. J. Heffernan, D	R	R
Bernard W. Kearney, R	W	W
Arthur Klein, D	R	R
E. J. Keogh, D	R	R
Clarence E. Kilburn, R	W	W
Henry J. Latham, R	W	W
Jay LeFevre, R	W	W
Walter A. Lynch, D	NV	R
Vito Marcantonio, ALP	R	R
Donald L. O'Toole, D	R	R
Joseph L. Pfeifer, D	NV	R
A. C. Powell, Jr., D	R	R
Peter A. Quinn, D	R	R
Benjamin J. Rabin, D	R	R
Leo F. Rayfiel, D	NV	R
Daniel A. Reed, R	W	W
J. A. Roe, D	NV	NV
George F. Rogers, D	NV	R
John J. Rooney, D	R	R
E. A. Sharp, R	W	W
Andrew L. Somers, D	R	R
John Taber, R	W	W
Dean P. Taylor, R	W	W
J. H. Torrens, D	NV	R
J. W. Wadsworth, R	W	W
North Carolina		
Graham A. Barden, D	W	W
Herbert C. Bonner, D	W	W
A. L. Bulwinkle, D	W	W
J. Bayard Clark, D	W	W
Harold D. Cooley, D	W	R
Robert L. Doughton, D	W	W
Carl T. Durham, D	NV	NV
Sam J. Ervin, Jr., D	W	W
John H. Folger, D	NV	NV
John H. Kerr, D	W	W
Jane Pratt, D	W	W
Zebulon Weaver, D	W	W
North Dakota		
William Lemke, R	W	R
Charles Robertson, R	W	W
Ohio		
George H. Bender, R	R	W
Mrs. Frances Bolton, R	W	W
Walter E. Brehm, R	W	W
Clarence J. Brown, R	NV	W
Cliff Clevenger, R	W	W
Robert Crosser, D	R	R
Charles H. Elston, R	W	W
Michael A. Feighan, D	R	R
Edw. J. Gardner, D	R	R
P. W. Griffiths, R	W	W
Wm. E. Hess, R	W	W
Walter B. Huber, R	R	R
Thomas A. Jenkins, R	W	W
Robert F. Jones, R	NV	W
Michael J. Kirwan, D	R	R
Earl A. Lewis, R	W	NV
Edw. O. McCowen, R	W	W
J. Harry McGregor, R	NV	NV
Homer A. Ramey, R	W	W
W. R. Poage, D	W	W
George H. Mahon, D	W	W
J. J. Mansfield, D	NV	W
Wright Patman, D	NV	W
Tom Pickett, D	W	W
Fred. C. Smith, R	W	W
Wm. R. Thom, D	R	R
John M. Vorys, R	R	W
Alvin F. Weichel, R	W	W
Oklahoma		
Lyle H. Boren, D	NV	W
Jed Johnson, D	W	W
A. S. Mike Monroney, D	NV	W
Ross Rizley, R	W	W
G. B. Schwabe, R	W	W
Paul Stewart, D	NV	NV
Wm. G. Stigler, D	NV	NV
Victor Wickersham, D	W	W
Oregon		
Homer D. Angell, R	R	R
Harris Ellsworth, R	NV	NV
Walter Norblad, R	W	W
Lowell Stockman, R	NV	W
Pennsylvania		
Wm. A. Barrett, D	R	R
Michael J. Bradley, D	R	R
D. E. Brumbaugh, R	NV	NV
H. E. Campbell, R	W	W
Robert J. Corbett, R	R	W
H. P. Eberharter, D	NV	R
Ivor D. Fenton, R	NV	NV
Daniel J. Flood, D	R	R
James G. Fulton, R	R	R
Leon H. Gavin, R	W	W
Charles L. Gerlach, R	W	W
Wilson D. Gillette, R	NV	W
Louis E. Graham, R	NV	W
Wm. T. Granahan, D	R	R
Wm. J. Green, Jr., D	R	R
Chester H. Gross, R	W	W
Daniel J. Hoch, D	R	R
Carl H. Hoffman, R	W	W
A. B. Kelley, D	R	R
J. Roland Kinzer, R	W	W
John C. Kunkel, R	R	W
S. K. McConnell, R	W	W
H. J. McGlinchey, D	R	R
Thomas E. Morgan, D	R	R
John W. Murphy, D	R	R
Robert F. Rich, R	NV	W
Robert L. Rodgers, R	W	W
John E. Sheridan, D	R	R
Richard M. Simpson, R	W	W
Harve Tibbott, R	W	W
Francis E. Walter, D	R	R
James Wolfenden, R	NV	NV
Rhode Island		
John E. Fogarty, D	NV	R
Aime J. Forand, D	R	R
South Carolina		
Joseph R. Bryson, D	W	W
Butler B. Hare, D	W	W
John L. McMillan, D	W	W
James P. Richards, D	NV	NV
John J. Riley, D	W	W
L. Mendel Rivers, D	W	W
South Dakota		
Francis Case, R	W	W
Karl E. Mundt, R	W	W
Tennessee		
Jere Cooper, D	W	W
Wint Courtney, D	NV	NV
Clifford Davis, D	NV	R
H. H. Earthman, D	W	W
Albert Gore, D	W	W
John Jennings, Jr., R	W	W
Estes Kefauver, D	R	R
Tom Murray, D	W	W
J. Percy Priest, D	R	W
B. Carroll Reece, R	NV	NV
Texas		
Lindley Beckworth, D	W	W
J. M. Combs, D	NV	R
O. C. Fisher, D	W	W
Ed. Gossett, D	W	W
Luther A. Johnson, D	NV	NV
Lyndon B. Johnson, D	W	W
Paul J. Kilday, D	W	W
Fritz G. Lanham, D	NV	W
John E. Lyle, D	W	R

Remember In November

Congressman	Vote 1.	Vote 2.
Sam M. Russell, D	W	W
Hatton W. Sumners, D	W	W
Albert Thomas, D	R	R
R. E. Thomason, D	W	W
Milton H. West, D	W	W
Eugene Worley, D	W	W
Utah		
Walter K. Granger, D	NV	NV
J. W. Robinson, D	NV	NV
Vermont		
C. A. Plumley, R	NV	W
Virginia		
Lindsay Almond, D	W	W
Schuyler O. Bland, D	NV	W
Ralph H. Daughton, D	NV	W
Patrick H. Drewry, D	W	W
John W. Flannagan, Jr., D	NV	R
J. Vaughan Gary, D	W	W
A. W. Robertson, D	W	W
Howard W. Smith, D	W	W
Washington		
John M. Coffee, D	R	R
Hugh DeLacy, D	NV	R
Hal Holmes, R	NV	W
Walt Horan, R	NV	NV
Henry M. Jackson, D	R	R
Charles A. Savage, D	NV	R
West Virginia		
C. M. Bailey, D	R	R
Hubert S. Ellis, R	W	W
E. H. Hedrick, D	R	R
John Kee, D	R	R
Matthew M. Neely, D	R	R
Jennings Randolph, D	R	R
Wisconsin		
A. J. Biemiller, D	R	R
John W. Byrnes, D	W	W
Robert K. Henry, R	W	W
Merlin Hull, P	R	R
Frank B. Keefe, R	R	W
Reid F. Murray, R	R	W
Alvin E. O'Konski, R	NV	NV
Lawrence H. Smith, R	W	W
Wm. H. Stevenson, R	R	W
T. F. Wasielewski, D	R	R
Wyoming		
Frank A. Barrett, R	W	W

'Free' Press Did You Say?

Heard a lot lately about the "free" press? Been reading any good advertisements about "free and untramelled" American newspapers, anxious to serve only the people and eager defenders of liberty?

Or perhaps you've been reading about "iron curtains" in other countries, that are supposed (according to our best newspapers), to have such a monopoly on news that a struggling American newspaper publisher can't muscle in and take over.

Well, if you have or if you haven't, here's some of the cold, hard facts about newspaper publishing in this country, and how it's anything but free in control and ownership, and consequently in editorial policy.

They're taken from a very interesting document published by the Senate Small Business Committee. It has a long title, "Economic Concentration and World War II," and a lot of figures, but it's worth studying.

This is what the report says about monopoly control of U. S. newspaper publishing:

"It is generally agreed that free critical inquiry and open expression of opposing points of view comprise one of the essential ingredients of a political democracy.

"It is therefore a matter of concern that 1) citizens in so many communities can buy only one daily paper, and 2) that in so many cases these single dailies present the point of view of the same newspaper chain."

The report then points out "although newspaper circulation has mounted steadily, the number of newspapers in the U. S. has declined sharply during the last three decades . . .

"Very few communities now have more than one version of the news. Finally, news gathering is virtually monopolized by three press services, and newspaper publishers have made substantial invasions into the field of radio."

To back these statements up, the report goes on to point out that between 1909 and 1942, the number (not circulation) of daily papers published went down from 2,600 to 1,787. Circulation of the 1,787 went up in the same period from 24.2 million to 43.4 million.

By 1940, only 181 cities in the U. S. had competing daily papers. By the same year, 63 newspaper chains had 40 percent of the total circulation. Six chains—Patterson - McCormick, Scripps-Howard, Block, Ridder, Gannett and the unspeakable Hearst—had 21 percent of the total U. S. circulation.

Or put it this way—by 1940, 88 percent of U. S. cities had only one newspaper to read, or two papers owned by the same publisher.

The same trend is seen by the report in radio, where by 1944, newspaper publishers owned or controlled 588 out of a total of 886 broadcasting stations.

Maybe we don't have an "iron curtain" over the news in this country. But we do have a curtain, and its marked all over with $$$ signs.

Local 15 On The Air

Local 15 went on the air over a local hook-up on Saturday, June 29, to bring the program of FTA and the CIO to the people of Charleston, S. C.

Reuel Stanfield, President of the local, urged small businessmen and housewives to support the CIO drive in the South in order to bolster the southern standard of living.

"Since the American Tobacco Co., here was organized by FTA-CIO," Stanfield said, "the union has won three wage increases for the workers. For 1400 workers in the plant over a period of one year they amounted to $463,872. . . .

"At the present time the CIO has begun a drive to organize the unorganized workers of the South, a drive which has stimulated the AFL to greater activity in the South also. The net effect of this drive will be a great growth in southern purchasing power. It will mean that southern workers will be able to enjoy better food, clothing and housing. This will mean a wonderful increase in markets and opportunity for southern small business.

"Many firms and factories in the South are owned by the North. Tremendous profits are siphoned out of these industries yearly and paid to northern stockholders. When these plants are organized by the CIO, a larger share of the profits will be paid in wages to southern workers. These wages will be spent in the South and will furnish a tremendous growth in southern small business.

HERE ARE YOUR FACTS

Who Got The Dough?

By JOSEPH CALIFF, Research Director

There was a lot of talk during the war about the big money American workers were earning. Most of it was stirred up by the bosses who control big business.

The bosses had two main reasons for spreading this lie.

First, they wanted to turn the armed forces against the unions so that they could use the veterans after the war to smash the labor movement.

Second, they used it as propaganda to fight organized labor's attempt to break the War Labor Board's "Little Steel" formula, under which wages were frozen throughout the war.

The workers knew how phoney this talk about their getting rich was, and said so. But the newspapers saw to it that labor's answer did not get around. So, even today there is a general impression that workers did make big money and that they socked away large savings in bonds and bank accounts during the war.

The real facts are now coming to light, in reports on the war years issued by various departments of the U. S. Government.

The latest evidence to appear is a report just put out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This report explodes any notion that workers have salted away huge amounts of money in war bonds, bank accounts or other kinds of savings. It shows that today the bulk of the savings are owned by a very few rich people, while the majority—meaning the working class—have very little or nothing saved up.

For example:

The richest 10% of American families own 60% of all the savings.

The bottom 50% of the families own ONLY 3% of the savings.

One-fourth of the families have no savings at all.

Another fourth have an average of less than $500.

In 1945, the report also shows, 17% of all families did not earn enough to meet expenses, and went in the red. Another 13% just broke even. At the other extreme, 10% of the families accounted for more than one-half of all the money saved in the United State during the year, and the top 20% banked nearly three-fourths of the total amount saved by all the people.

Another Government report shows that city families with incomes below $2000 were not able to save anything in 1944. Now let's look at how much workers actually did earn during the war.

The U. S. Department of Commerce has published figures showing that at the peak of war production, in 1944, the average earrings of full-time employes in private industry amounted to $2,189.

This $2,189 is actually more than the average wage earner made, since it was earned only by those who worked full-time during the whole year. This amount also includes salaried workers as well as wage earners, so it is inflated by the earnings of such big shots as G. W. Hill, president of the American Tobacco Co., who made $186,153.

Food workers who worked the year-round made an average of $2,049 in 1944, and full-time tobacco workers averaged only $1,626.

In 1943, full-time workers in American industry as a whole averaged $2,026 in earnings. Food workers made $1,878 and tobacco workers just $1,431.

The FTA Research Department has been making a survey of how much money workers in FTA plants made in 1945. Partial returns from several plants show that the average worker in these plants made only $1,638 last year.

These figures don't exactly add up to a picture of war profiteering on the part of American workers. Just in case there is any doubt on that point, compare the $2,189 earned by the average full-time American worker in 1944 with the fact that in that same year a family living in the city had to have an income of $2,070 just to keep from going into debt, according to a recent Labor Department investigation. In other words, the average worker barely broke even in 1944.

Or compare these figures of what workers actually earned with the fact that the Heller Committee of the University of California has found that a worker's family of four persons had to have an income of $2,964 in 1944 in order to enjoy a standard of living of health and decency.

Finally, let's look at what happened to **real** wages during the war, that is, wages in terms of how much food, clothing, rent, etc., they will buy. Here again we have an impartial Government source, this time the Federal Reserve Board.

According to the Board, REAL straight time hourly earnings in American industry went up only four per cent between 1940 and 1944, after taking into account the increase in the cost of living. And real basic wage rates, says the Federal Reserve Board, did not increase at all!

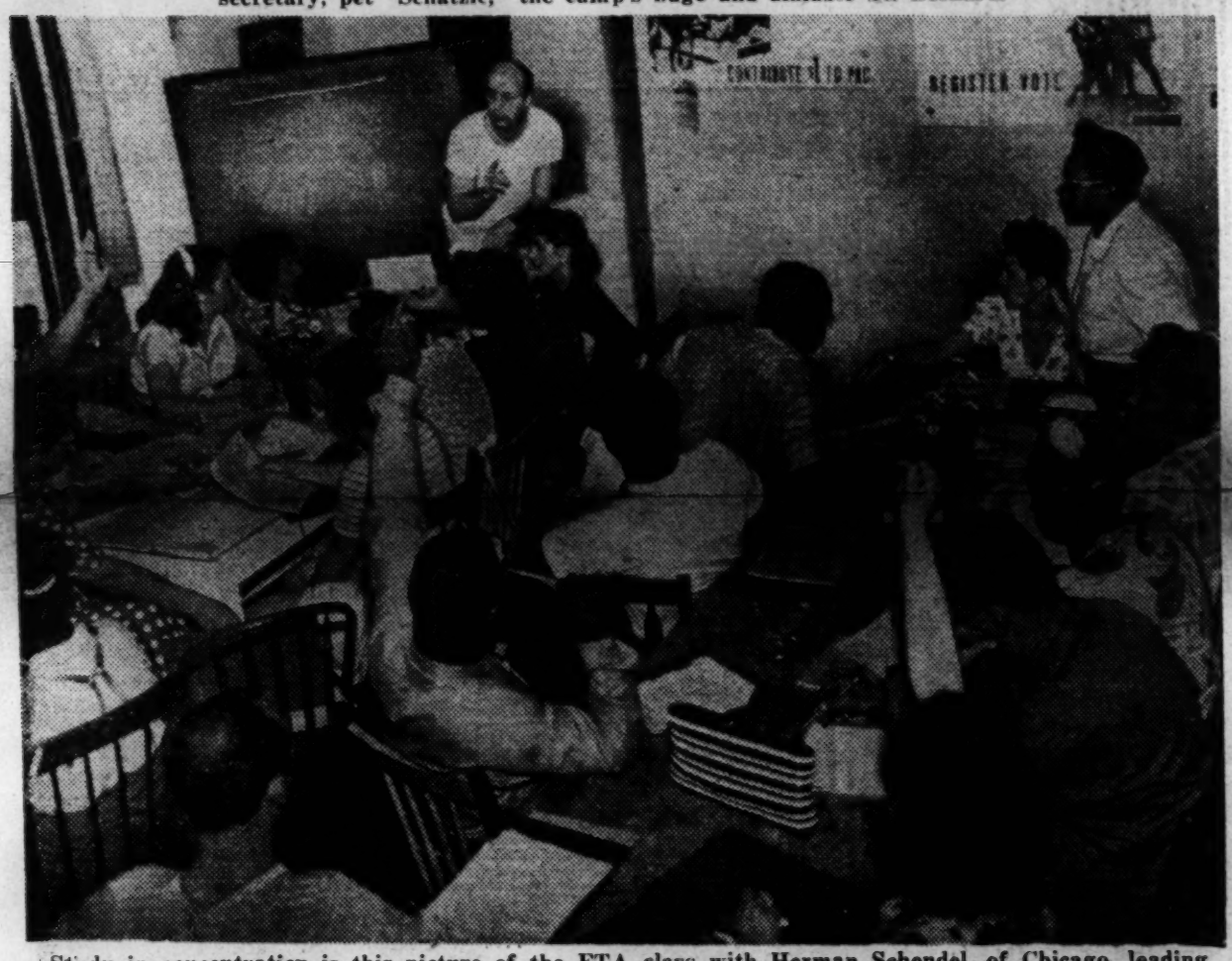
They Voted For Hunger

This is the Senate vote on the worst of the crippling amendments to the OPA renewal bill, proposed by Sen. Taft (R. Ohio). It allows manufacturers to use the "cost plus" system in figuring prices. "Cost plus" means that the manufacturer can figure his own costs at any rate he chooses, then add on his average profit in 1941 to the price you pay. This means sky-high inflation. The Senate passed it by 44 to 29.

W indicates a vote for the Taft amendment. R indicates a vote against it. NV means that the Senator did not vote.

ALABAMA
John H. Bankhead, D ..... NV
Lister Hill, D ..... R
ARIZONA
Carl Hayden, D ..... R
Ernest W. McFarland, D. .... R
ARKANSAS
John L. McClellan, D ..... W
J. Wm. Fulbright, D ..... NV
CALIFORNIA
Sheridan Downey, D ..... R
Wm. F. Knowland, R ..... W
COLORADO
Edwin C. Johnson, D ..... NV
Eugene D. Millikin, R ..... W
CONNECTICUT
Brien McMahon, D ..... R
Thomas C. Hart, R ..... W
DELAWARE
James M. Tunnell, D ..... R
C. Douglass Buck, R ..... W
FLORIDA
Charles O. Andrews, D ..... W
Claude Pepper, D ..... R
GEORGIA
Walter F. George, D ..... W
Richard B. Russell, D ..... NV
IDAHO
Glen H. Taylor, D ..... R
Charles C. Gossett, D ..... NV
ILLINOIS
Scott W. Lucas, D ..... R
C. Wayland Brooks, R ..... W
INDIANA
Raymond E. Willis, R ..... NV
Homer E. Capehart, R ..... NV
IOWA
George A. Wilson, R ..... R
Bourke B. Hickenlooper, R .. W
KANSAS
Arthur Capper, R ..... W
Clyde M. Reed, R ..... W
KENTUCKY
Alben W. Barkley, D ..... R
Wm. A. Stanfill, R ..... W
LOUISIANA
John H. Overton, D ..... W
Allen J. Ellender, D ..... R
MAINE
Wallace H. White, Jr., R .... W
Owen Brewster, R ..... NV
MARYLAND
Millard Tydings, D ..... W
George Radcliffe, D ..... NV
MASSACHUSETTS
David I. Walsh, D ..... R
Leverett Saltonstall, R ..... W
MICHIGAN
Arthur H. Vandenberg, R .... W
Homer Ferguson, R ..... NV
MINNESOTA
Henrik Shipstead, R ..... W
Joseph H. Ball, R ..... W
MISSISSIPPI
Theodore Bilbo, D ..... W
James Eastland, D ..... W
MISSOURI
Forrest Donnell, R ..... W
Frank P. Briggs, D ..... NV
MONTANA
Burton Wheeler, D ..... R
James E. Murray, D ..... R
NEBRASKA
Hugh Butler, R ..... NV
Kenneth S. Wherry, R ..... W
NEVADA
Pat McCarran, D ..... R
E. P. Carville, D ..... NV
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Styles Bridges, R ..... W
Charles W. Tobey, R ..... W
NEW JERSEY
Albert W. Hawkes, R ..... W
H. Alexander Smith, R ..... W
NEW MEXICO
Carl A. Hatch, D ..... R
Dennis Chavez, D ..... NV
NEW YORK
Robert F. Wagner, D ..... NV
James M. Mead, D ..... R
NORTH CAROLINA
Josiah W. Bailey, D ..... NV
Clyde R. Hoey, D ..... W
NORTH DAKOTA
Wm. Langer, R ..... NV
Milton R. Young, R ..... NV
OHIO
Robert A. Taft, R ..... W
James Huffman, D ..... R
OKLAHOMA
Elmer Thomas, D ..... W
E. H. Moore, R ..... W
OREGON
Guy Cordon, R ..... W
Wayne Morse, R ..... R
PENNSYLVANIA
Joseph F. Guffey, D ..... R
Francis J. Myers, D ..... R
RHODE ISLAND
Peter G. Gerry, D ..... R
Theodore F. Green, D ..... NV
SOUTH CAROLINA
Burnet R. Maybank, D ..... W
Olin D. Johnston, D ..... W
SOUTH DAKOTA
Chan Gurney, R ..... W
Harlan Bushfield, R ..... W
TENNESSEE
Kenneth McKellar, D ..... W
Tom Stewart, D ..... W
TEXAS
Tom Connally, D ..... W
W. Lee O'Daniel, D ..... W
UTAH
Elbert Thomas, D ..... R
Abe Murdock, D ..... R
VERMONT
Warren R. Austin, R ..... W
George D. Aiken, R ..... R
VIRGINIA
Thomas Burch, D ..... W
Harry F. Byrd, D ..... NV
WASHINGTON
Warren Magnuson, D ..... R
Hugh B. Mitchell, D ..... NV
WEST VIRGINIA
Harley Kilgore, D ..... R
Chapman Revercomb, R .... W
WISCONSIN
Robt. LaFollette, P ..... R
Alexander Wiley, R ..... NV
WYOMING
Joseph O'Mahoney, D ..... NV
Edw. V. Robertson, R ..... W

FTA Leadership schools go in for real-life presentation of issues. In this scene, members attending the Eastern school at Katonah, N.Y., July 7-14, are acting out grievance procedure. Josephine Pozzuto (left) of Local 186, Philadelphia, takes the part of a worker with a grievance. Mabel Spottswood (center), also 186, is busy presenting it to the "forelady" Evermaye Mason, Local 80, Camden, N.J. On the right, Jean and Irina Neff, twin daughters of Sylvia Neff, Local 80's financial secretary, pet "Schatzie," the camp's huge and amiable St. Bernard.



Study in concentration is this picture of the FTA class with Herman Schendel, of Chicago, leading a class in trade unionism and economics. Classes began at nine a.m., continued through with an afternoon break until 10 at night, were carried on informally in discussions long after class.

But it wasn't all study at the FTA School, and the swimming pool was well patronized. Here Sylvia Neff, Henry Stiles, Cliff Cooper and Gene Flanagan relax after the afternoon's sessions.

Training For FTA Leadership

FTA Leadership schools are democratic. They run on the principle that workers know workers' problems and that they will work out their solution, given time and training.

That's what the schools, run by Education Director Connie Anderson, are for. FTA runs no stuffed-shirt academies. Neither does it believe in the kind of patronizing "workers education" practiced by the do-gooders and the social workers.

For these reasons, FTA students value the schools. Here are some of their opinions, in their own words, of the Eastern school at Katonah, N.Y., July 7-14:

"I learned a lot about PAC and how important it is to FTA members," said Steward Anna Tague of Local 105 in New Brunswick, N. J. "We really went into detail on PAC; how it operates; how to put pressure on congressmen by writing letters, visits, delegations to Washington and to state legislatures, etc. Now I know how important that $1 PAC contribution really is."

"I'm more than glad I had the opportunity to get this schooling. It did me a lot of good, and now I'm sure I can handle the problems in my shop in a more respectable manner," said Mable Hornig, Local 638 Shop Chairlady at P. Lorillard in Lancaster, Pa.

Another of the FTA students pointed out that though he had attended classes on economics before, "we were always taught that there was something wrong with the economic system under which we live—period.

"Here, we were not only told what was wrong, but more important, we were taught what we, as workers, can do to remedy the problem. Any local that did not send a delegate, fails to see the importance of training leaders who will bring back to the workers the answers to the countless questions they ask."

Lucy Aiello, President of Local 56 in Trenton, N.J., said: "The two discussions which interested me most were first, grievances, and second, PAC. Grievances is one of the most important because a local must have a good grievance committee in order to have a good union. At the school there are many things which a shop steward can learn from the experience of others.

"PAC is my second choice because every local must educate its members in political action. If every voter knows the meaning of what goes on in Washington, they will know the record of their congressmen and will be better able to have better government."

Dorothy Musser, a Local 638 steward at the Consolidated Cigar plant in Lancaster, Pa., felt that "the most important subject covered was PAC. I think the political arm of FTA-CIO really covers all the problems we may meet in the critical period ahead.

"My reason for singling PAC out is because of the political nature of all workers problems."

Close huddles were held by FTA school delegates during and after classes. Here FTA students are discussing the school outline on strike strategy, a class led by Vice-President Armando Ramirez of New York.